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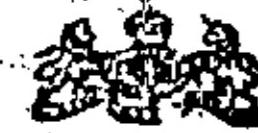
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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1907.

A little bit of gossip—a chance remark—one phrase, will set us imagining some scene, until sometimes it becomes as real to us as if we had actually beheld it with "eyes of flesh."

Think of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces and Vice-Admiral of the same, a man exalted, basking over and getting a light for his cigar from the "stump" of Kira Hardie, ex-miner and present demagogue! That is a little intimate incident that gossip hands over to the historians. It was, however, a case of host and guest. The two men can hardly be considered to come so close mentally. In one matter, at least, they part and go off tangentially. Kira Hardie is reported to have said that if he were Dictator of the Empire, he would give the missionaries a free passage home, at least all missionaries except the medical and secularly educational missionaries. That is not an opinion he has picked up on his travels; he no doubt brought it with him and derived it from a lively sense of the impertinence (in the view of an intellectually free man) of thrusting dogma upon an already religious and philosophic people. His Excellency the Governor, judging by the fact that he sacrificed a dinner for them, has a greater respect for the missionaries. It so happens that his first public oration in Hongkong was given at the Morrison Centenary Meeting on Tuesday night. Delivered at tempore, with fluent ease, it was a capital

start for an important celebration. With greatest respect and reverence, we profess regard to its matter, we can find no fault. It is a diplomatic speech, the careful utterance of one squaring his sympathy and responsibility. His Excellency's eulogy of missionary work was confined to those features of it which have our approval, and the approval of those who, like Kira Hardie, most strongly object to other features. When he remarked that there is no higher or finer form of missionary enterprise than the medical, His Excellency said something to which only a bigot could take exception. His experience of missionaries in other parts of the world had apparently convinced him that the medical kind achieved most good. The medical mission is the highest and finest, however, for another reason—because its method is the correct method. The correct method of conducting Christian missionary work, as we understand it, is to live Christianity rather than to talk it, to demonstrate rather than to preach. That was ROBERT MORRISON's favoured way, to

"go about doing good," after the manner of his Exemplar, healing the sick, and comforting the afflicted. It has had, and would have, a more convincing effect upon the Chinese and others, than any amount of pulpit theology. If missionaries only adopted that method of working, at home and abroad, they would have our heartfelt sympathy. Too often, however, they bring, not the bread of Christian conduct, of charitable deed and living example, but the stone of creed. The heathen in his blindness sees no necessity for changing his religious formula. Why should he? Imagine the positions reversed! What success, say, would a host of Buddhist missionaries gain in England, if they merely preached and argued, with spiritual promises and threats. They would, if they ever gained a hearing, be floated as impudent meddlers with private and personal matters. But suppose they showed by their daily life and labour that they were better, happier men, nobler, kinder, more helpful and useful to their fellows, would not the attitude of their observers soon show a marked alteration? Those who had enjoyed contact with them, who had benefited by that contact, would call attention, we fancy, to their merits, and lead others to enquire as to the mainspring and basis of this extraordinary goodness. Alas! The missionaries who manage that are few and far between, and they are confined to no particular religion, unless it be the religion of humanity. Then they do it because it is their nature to do; they cannot help it; and no particular belief inspires them. The propagandist philanthropist is a different person altogether. His love of mankind (if it be not obtrusive to loosely use terms to which specific uses attach) is subjective, not objective, conscious, not unconscious. He thinks more of his work, his duty, his ideals, than of their needs and claims. The very cant of his cult encourages this attitude; every "soul won over" is a "star" for his or her "crown." If our impression of ROBERT MORRISON's character be nearly correct, the accident of his Christianity had had nothing to do with his good works. He would have done as he did, for whatever creed he happened to have, or for none at all. His altruism was pure and had no ulterior purpose, at least, so we have been led to suppose. He was re-incarnated, so to speak, in the lovable man who was so mistakenly murdered on the steamer "Sainan," Dr. MACDONALD. We think of them as men of one type, unfortunately rare. We have been offering, we are well aware, counsel of perfection. It is easier to preach Christianity than to do it. Still, that does not affect the argument that the attempt at doing should precede the saying. Nor does it affect our well-known view that China has no need of new theories, of new precepts, of new ideals. She already has a big stock, a good working plant, and where her people fail is in living up to them. The same has to be said of Europeans, of course; and that makes it all the more clear that it is impertinent to budge other people to change their precepts for ours, until we have shown that ours are more easily practised. We have not discussed the point that might be now raised against us in reply, a point that is sufficiently indicated in the phrase, The Paramount Importance of the Hereafter. It would be no use to do so, and needlessly offensive. To justify what has gone before, however, we may say that our study of Christianity impresses us with the importance its Founder placed upon the Here and Now, on the amelioration of existing conditions, and on the practice of altruism for its present advantage rather than for some future acknowledgment and reward. With the

Messrs. B. R. Fielder, W. Ilott and A. Melby have joined the Volunteer Corps. Drills are announced for Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week.

The master and accountant of the Wing Hop

Marine Stores were charged before Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday with receiving 38 tons of pig iron value \$1,250, and with failing to make the required entries in their books. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$2,000 for the first defendant and \$1,00 for the second.

A meeting of Kobe foreign residents was held recently to consider what steps should be taken to carry on the work of the Seamen's Home, the Salvation Army having decided to give up the management. It was decided that a Home should be maintained in the interest of merchant seamen and visiting Americans and British blasters, and to protect the community from the "back-comber." A dispute arose as to the ownership of some of the property, the Salvation Army officials claiming that what was added during the time the Home was under their management belonged to the Army, whereas the committee of foreign residents appointed to arrange the transfer contended that the additions were made out of profits and donations for the work of the Home and therefore are the property of the community. Judging by the Kobe papers, the residents upheld the views of their committee. The Salvationists subsequently, under threat of legal proceedings, withdrew their claim.

In addressing the Anthropologists of the British Association on "Religious survivals," Mr. D. G. Hogarth confessedly had to handle a delicate subject. He did so, however, in a reverent spirit, and the connection which he traced between the worship of a great Nature Goddess among all the great races of the East Mediterranean Basin, and the more modern worship of a virgin goddess, was extremely convincing. He pointed out that even Moslems sometimes unconsciously revert to a former instinct of worship of the Goddess, and mentioned that the Moslems in Cyprus bow down before the holy icon of the Virgin that is kept by the monastery of Kykkos, in the Paphian district, and is carried round the fields in procession to bring rain and bless their increase. Egypt, too, the same instinct of worship is sometimes found, and, in another connection Mr. Hogarth recalled the curious fact that Egyptian women are sometimes to be seen grouped about a locomotive—to draw virtue from the escaping steam of the monster.

FRENCH STREET MURDER.

The bearing of the charge of murder against the two men, Kwok Chia and Tsui On, was continued at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. F. A. Hazland. They were charged with the murder of Lam Tsoi, a carpenter, who resided at 258, Des Voeux Road, on 27th August, in French Street, West Point. Inspector Collett prosecuted.

After the case for the prosecution had been completed,

The first defendant elected to give evidence. He admitted having been with the party from his club on the night in question and with others carried a stick. They were attacked in the street. Their assailants drew knives and one of them slashed defendant over the left hand with his knife. Defendant used his stick and hitting his assailant with it caused him to throw down the knife. Another man named Koon Kwan, seeing defendant had been stabbed, picked up the knife and stabbed the deceased twice and threw the knife away. Defendant returned to his club house and bandaged his hand. The knife produced did not belong to defendant.

The second defendant said that when he returned to the Hop Sing after the scuffle in the street he was not feeling very well as he had been struck on the head with a stick. While there the first defendant asked him if he had heard that a man had been stabbed to death, and added that he had chased the deceased who fell to the ground whereupon he stabbed the deceased. The knife belonging to the deceased was larger than his and he said it was fortunate for him his knife was sharp. Defendant stabbed him on the hand.

Both defendants were committed for trial.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Glazee sailed from Keeling on 11th afternoon, and may be expected here this afternoon.

The M.M. str. Nera with the next French Mail, will leave Saigon today at 5 p.m. for this port.

The C.P.R. str. Athenian arrived Kobe at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[* DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE "LUSITANIA".

LONDON, September 12th.

The "Lusitania" steamed 375 and 570 knots on her second and third days respectively. She is expected to break the record by at least five hours.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, September 12th.

The St. Leger resulted as follows:

Woolwinder.	1
Baltinglass	2
Acclaim.	3

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE ANTI-ORIENTAL RIOTS AT VANCOUVER.

LONDON, September 10th.

Most serious anti-Japanese and Chinese rioting occurred in Vancouver on Saturday and was renewed on Sunday evening, but the resolute attitude of the Japanese, armed with clubs, revolvers and knives and the threatened use of bombs, intimidated the mob who refrained from attacking the Japanese quarter. Details of the fighting on Saturday show that the Japanese shouting Banzai, charged and routed a mob of 8,000 who had pursued them, using broken bottles in a most effective manner. The Japanese Labour Commissioner Ishii, proceeding to the Consulate had a narrow escape. The police permitted the use of arms to the Japanese. Sir Wilfred Laurier has wired to the Mayor deeply regretting the indignities and cruelties to the subjects of the friend and ally of the King, and hoping that the offenders will be promptly punished. The London papers generally comment on the seriousness of the situation, but are confident that the Dominion Government will impose its authority on British Columbia. They dwell on the extraordinary difficulty of the problem presented in the clash of East and West, and the necessity for the Statesmen of the world concentrating their wisdom to effect a settlement, which has been already too long delayed.

LATER.

All the Chinese domestics and mill hands in Vancouver have struck as a protest against the treatment they have received. They purchased hundreds of pistols until the police stopped the sale of arms. No official information has been received at official quarters in London in reference to the Vancouver riots, and no representations have been made, but the affair is greatly regretted in official quarters, where however it is felt that Japan will realize that the outrages are the result of a mob, and that the guilty will be punished with the strongest legal methods available.

It is stated in Seattle that the riot was incited by a number of American Labour leaders, who after attending a conference in Seattle went to Vancouver, hoping thereby to impress the Japanese Labour Commissioner Ishii with the unanimity of the Labourites on the Pacific coast.

Mr. F. A. Hazland. They were charged with the murder of Lam Tsoi, a carpenter, who resided at 258, Des Voeux Road, on 27th August, in French Street, West Point. Inspector Collett prosecuted.

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THE KING'S PHYSIQUE.

TRIBUTE BY SIR L. BRUNTON.

A striking tribute to the King's physical powers was paid by Sir Lauder Brunton, consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the dinner at the Hotel Cecil of the delegates of the congress on the School Hygiene. The ideal of the congress, said Sir Lauder, was to promote the perfect development of the body of man. How could they find a better ideal than in their King? He was a man of wonderful muscular strength and perfect physical energy. He was an adept at all field sports, and few would be able to excel or equal him in physical exercises. Besides this, he was a man of most remarkable knowledge, both of small and great things, and could grasp a situation and go right to the root of things with remarkable rapidity.

Mr. Unwin has published in his Colonial Library a new long novel by Mr. S. R. M. Crockett entitled "Me and Myn." This story shows conspicuously all the characteristic qualities which have made Mr. Crockett's books so popular with so wide a circle of readers. It is a story of rollicking escapades, told with all the swing and humour that one expects from Mr. Crockett at his best, of a boy and girl love which, curiously, has its origin in the heart of both the hero and heroine for stamp collecting, and which, later becomes the strong attachment of a man and woman. The book, while full of fun, even of occasional "hors d'oeuvre," has also those touches of pathos and deepest emotion which Mr. Crockett's readers expect from him.

THE SALE OF DRUGS.

Why does the Government attempt to regulate the price at which medicines shall be sold by the local dispensaries? The price-list which the Government has drawn up and published in the Boletin shows the charges in many instances to be immensely greater than they need be. In some cases the charges are actually ten times higher than those charged elsewhere. The result is that the public go elsewhere for the medicines they require, and the local dispensaries suffer accordingly. Further comment on the absurdity of this government regulation is superfluous.

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THE CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 11th.

INVITING DISASTER.

Some time ago Mr. H. Paul King, Commissioner of Customs here, called the attention of the local authorities to the endangering of life and property by the kerosene shops in the Tung Hing Street, which are so near to the steamer wharves and I. M. Customs Offices. There are about 25 kerosene shops in that street and every one of them is stocked full with kerosene and matches. They purchase kerosene in drum or tanks from European wholesale merchants and the empty tins are filled and soldered on the premises. Mr. King proposed that these shops should have a deposit somewhere and that they should have only 20 tins of kerosene in their shops. The Kerosene Guild strongly objected to the Commissioner's proposal and threatened to strike if the authorities enforced the new regulation. Eventually the Commissioner dropped the matter as he did not think it was within his rights to interfere with Government regulations and requested the Provincial Judge Kung Tso-tai to deal with it. Nothing further was heard. Yesterday about

3:30 p.m. a fire broke out in the Wing Sing kerosene shop through the soldering of kerosene tins. It spread so rapidly that in about 12 hours 50 houses were burnt. This calamity may induce the Chinese to follow the Commissioner's good advice.

SHUN'S TROUBLES.

Viceroy Chang will embark at Shanghai for Canton on the 14th instant by the s.s. Tsi Shiu and will take over the provincial functions on the 19th instant. Owing to the recent rebellion in Yam Chow Prefecture there are rumours in official quarters here that Viceroy Shun may come to Canton. It is stated that H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has telegraphed to the Central Government urging the immediate appointment of Viceroy Shun to the Two Kwang. It is currently believed here that the acting Viceroy will do his utmost to urge the Throne to re-appoint Shun to the Two Kwang Viceroyalty, as the only one strong man able to cope with any serious rising that may occur.

DEATHS DUE TO REPORT.

Owing to the sudden closure of opium dens and the rigid enforcement of the new regulation hundreds of deaths have occurred amongst the inveterate smokers of the working classes who were unable to obtain the drug. It is reported that Dr. Adolf Reisz has proposed to the Government to open an establishment under official supervision offering his services free, where confirmed smokers of the labouring class may be treated, so that they can stop smoking gradually.

A NEW DOCTOR.

We have a new doctor amongst us, Dr. Han Robe. He has been here only a few days, and has already made himself very popular. It is said that he was highly recommended by his Government.

A NEW HOTEL.

This was another public examination, which was conducted by the Official Receiver. An Co-po said he was the proprietor of the Occidental and Baltimore Hotels, and was at one time employed in the Hongkong Hotel for twenty years. After that he went to the Victoria, where he remained for five years. He had a share in the latter hotel. Later he went to the Peak Hotel as comprador, and had a share in that hotel. He leased the Occidental Hotel in May 1903, and ran it for eight months at a

Debtor said he attributed his failure to the hotel business being bad, to a falling off of business from Manila, and to the low prices of the Hongkong Hotel. Do you agree with that?—Yes.

The examination was adjourned,

A BANKRUPT IMPRISONED.

Re Leung Ngau-pau ex parte the debtor.

This public examination was continued. Mr. W. W. Looker (of Messrs. Davison, Looker and Deacon) and Mr. R. Harding, appeared on behalf of certain creditors.

Mr. Looker said the chief object of the question was to instruct the debtor to ask the court to see whether or not he had committed an offence under section 82 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance subsection O.

His Lordship.—That is for a jury to find. I am not going to send any man to jail unless he has been tried.

Mr. Looker.—If your Lordship thinks an offence has been committed—

His Lordship.—Then I can order a prosecution, but I am quite against summary procedure. Let me put this morning.

Mr. Looker.—It may be necessary that a jury should decide, but it is also clear your Lordship has power, if you think there is an offence, to order the debtor to be committed to prison now.

We say the debtor has omitted an important part of his property from his statement of affairs, in that he is considered to have certain property in Canton. The section under which your Lordship has power to arrest him at once is section 24, subsection E.

His Lordship.—Under that I let a man out this morning.

Mr. Looker.—Hitherto the practice has been—

His Lordship.—Not hitherto. Only for a short time about two years.

Mr. Looker.—Our Ordinance differs materially from the Ordinance at home.

His Lordship.—That section is the same.

Mr. Looker.—Yes, but in other respects it differs. Then, of course, under section 84 your Lordship can order a prosecution.

His Lordship.—That's another point.

Leung Ngau-pau was then examined by Mr. Looker. He said he dealt in goods himself and also on commission. When he purchased goods for export to other places he mostly purchased them himself. When he shipped goods from the Colony it was his practice to draw on the bank. With this money he paid debts, or put the money out at interest. When the time came to pay the person from whom he bought goods he sometimes used the money received from the bank; sometimes he used it for other purposes. He had had many transactions in sugar with the Yuen Fat Hong, but did not always pay cash on delivery. This year it had generally been ready cash, but not so last year although he could not remember the dates when he obtained it on credit.

Do you know Lau Ching-po of the Yuen Fat Hong?—Yes.

Did you hear him say at the Police Court he never gave you sugar on credit?—He was speaking falsely.

Debtor continuing, said he took delivery of 339 baskets of sugar on June 16th, and payment was due on the 28th or 29th. Two days after he took delivery he hypothesized it to the bank, and gave the money to the French Bank. On June 23rd he saw Lau Ching-po at his shop. The latter asked for payment and debtor said he would pay him next day. On the 4th he filed his bankruptcy petition. On May 26th debtor bought 1,000 bags of rice from the Kwok Tak Pat. This he got on credit, took delivery of a number of bags which he shipped out of the Colony, drew on the bank and paid some debts with the money, but did not pay in to the Kwok Tak Pat. He also got a quantity of rice from the Shan Tak Fung, but did not pay them. On June 9th he bought 500 bags from the Tak Cheung firm on credit of them, took delivery on the following day and shipped the rice to Shanghai. He drew on the bank but did not pay the Tak Cheung. He also obtained money for rice obtained from the Ma Fat Yee, but had not paid the said firm for the rice. Debtor also obtained various quantities of rice and sugar from other firms enumerated, but in no instance had he paid for it. He always paid previous debts with the money obtained from the bank.

Now then, do you remember telling us just now that you bought 1,000 bags of rice from Man Fat Hong on June 13th?—Yes.

That was for cash on delivery?—No.

This is the contract is it not? Read it! Debtor reads.

Now, it is a cash transaction is it not? But the custom is to allow from a week to ten days for payment, and that is considered no cash.

Yes, but if they like to ask before the end of the week they are entitled to do so?—It can be done, but it is never done.

His Lordship.—He is setting up a custom.

Mr. Looker.—All these goods I have asked you about were sent to the Fat Hing firm in Shanghai?—Yes.

Have they paid you?—Not in full.

Anything?—They still owe me some \$50,000 odd.

Do you mean to tell me they have paid you anything at all?—I have a running account with the Fat Hing and each lot of goods is not marked.

The Fat Hing is the same firm as your own, is it not?—No.

Have not you got their signboard outside your shop?—It is only hung there because I act for them.

Who is the man who owns the Fat Hing?—My son and some of his friends have shares in it.

And your son manages it?—He is the manager.

Where is he now?—In Shanghai.

Is the shop still going?—No, it closed somewhere about June 23rd.

His Lordship.—The son followed the good example of his father.

Mr. Looker.—You filed your petition the day before the Fat Hing closed; is that right?

—Yes.

Did you go to see one, Wong Tak Cheong, on the Sunday before you presented your petition?—Yes.

And did you tell him he needn't be afraid about remarks as to your solvency?—I told him not to be afraid because of my not paying people. I would try to put matters right and pay the creditors.

Have you disclosed in your statement of affairs all your property?—Yes, I have.

Have you enclosed in it your share in the estate of Leung U-shun, deceased, in Canton?—That's not mine.

The widow of deceased advertised in a Chinese paper that you had a share in that property?

It's not true.

His Lordship.—The money you raised on each of those purchases you paid a former debt with?

Generally.

Mr. Looker.—Robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Mr. Harding and the Official Receiver then questioned debtor, and—

Mr. Looker submitted that I part from the question of fraud, which was for a jury, the debtor had entirely brought himself within subsections P and Q.

His Lordship.—I don't quite see what you want me to do.

Mr. Looker.—Your Lordship can do two things. You can either try to cause him by warning to be arrested because you think it is probable he has committed an offence; if it appears to your Lordship there is reason to suppose he is guilty of the offence we say he is, your Lordship may order his prosecution.

His Lordship.—My own opinion is that if you want to get him you'd get him better on a charge of perjury, but that you will have to prove.

Mr. Looker.—Our difficulty is that we have no counsel here.

His Lordship.—But you will have to start at the Police Court. By that time Mr. Calthrop will probably be back. I am going to direct a prosecutor, but I have not the slightest objection to order a warrant for his arrest for a week, but I won't keep him through the vacation. I think a week will be time enough to enable you to make up your mind.

The Official Receiver.—They have prosecuted him already.

His Lordship.—And they failed.

Mr. Looker.—But we did not prosecute him for bankruptcy offence.

His Lordship.—You prosecuted him for obtaining money by false pretences; that's the same thing.

Mr. Looker.—We prosecuted him under the Debtors' Act for obtaining credit by fraud.

His Lordship ordered that a warrant be issued for the debtor's arrest, and that he be imprisoned for one week. He also closed the public examination and adjudicated the debtor bankrupt.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW TARIFF.

Fremantle (W.A.), August 12.

The new tariff has come (writes the Fremantle correspondent of the *Times* of London), and people are staggered. So far as Western Australia is concerned, the proposals of the New Federal Treasurer spell something very much like ruin to many people in this State. As is known, Western Australia is passing through a period of severe economic depression. Times are bad. Old residents, no less than business men, are unable to point to a period when they were worse. All industries are practically at a standstill, the number of men out of employment is exceptionally large, the expenses of Government, Federal and State, are increasing in a ratio greater than the new tariff adding to the cost of living anything from thirty to forty per cent. That the new measure displays scientific preparation, none admit. Articles which cannot be manufactured in the Commonwealth are enormously taxed.

The curious thing is the procedure whereby this new tariff becomes effective. It is laid on the table of the Federal House and immediately becomes operative. The measure has certainly to pass Parliament, but in the meantime it is working, with the result that, no matter what bills may be rejected during the passing of the measure, the consumer has to pay the enhanced prices in the meantime, and no refund is allowed to importers should the duties on any particular line be decreased.

In the present case, went on His Lordship, the evidence in my opinion raises a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused. I now come to the defence set up that the requisition was made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character. Section 4, subsections 1 and 3 of the Chinese Extrusion Ordinance, 1889, are as follows:

Sub section 1.—A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character or if he proves, to the satisfaction of the magistrate or of a judge of the Supreme Court, if brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus, that the requisition for his surrender has been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character or for an offence which is not an extradition crime.

Sub section 3.—A fugitive criminal shall not in any case be surrendered unless an engagement is given by the Chinese Government that he shall not, until he has been restored or has an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in China for an offence committed before his surrender other than the extradition crime on which the surrender is demanded.

There is no provision in the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 with respect to political offenders but section 4, sub-section 3, of the Ordinance affords absolute protection to political offenders, subjects of China from rendition. It is moreover a principle of international law that a prisoner whose extradition has been obtained can not be tried for any crime but that mentioned in the demand for surrender. The principle is now incorporated into every extradition treaty and affords absolute protection to political offenders. In Sir Edward Chamberlain's treatise "Upon the Law of Extradition" there is the following note on "political offence": "With regard to political offences (there is no great difficulty) it should be provided that no surrender should be granted except on the declaration of the Minister of the Foreign Power that the fugitive is wanted for trial for the offence charged in the depositions used against him and no other. If treaties are made, there are abundant models for a clause which would protect political offenders from rendition."

To the present case there is no evidence before me to warrant my coming to the conclusion that the requisition for extradition is made with a view to punish the defendant for an offence of a political character. The suggestion by the defence that the requisition was really not made to punish defendant for an armed robbery but for an offence of a political character amounts to an allegation that the said demand for extradition was not made in good faith nor in the interests of justice. Apart from the fact that there was nothing in the evidence to support such a suggestion, it was decided in re Arton (1896, 1 Q. B. 108) that such an allegation enters into the political aspect of extradition and it is not competent for a court of law to consider the

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mr. F. A. Hasland yesterday at the Magistrate gave his decision in the case in which the Chinese Government applied for the extradition of Iu Kai Sing on a charge of armed robbery. Mr. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, while Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the defendant.

His Worship said.—The defendant was brought before me under the Chinese Extrusion Ordinance, 1889, charged with the commission of the crime of armed robbery committed within the jurisdiction of China. The facts of the case were as follows:—On the morning of the 17th April, 1907, at 1.30 a.m., the defendant and thirteen or fourteen others broke into the family house of one Ng Pai, situated at Ha-Yun village, in the Yan Ping district, Kwangtung province, China. The defendant and thirteen or fourteen men were all armed. Whilst they were in the house the defendant shot and killed Ng Pai. The defendant and these thirteen or fourteen men took away from the house that night 200 pieces of clothing, jewellery to the value of about £300, and over \$100 in money.

The defence set up was that of an *alibi* and also that the requisition for the surrender of the defendant was made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character. Section 10 of the Chinese Extrusion Ordinance, 1889, is as follows:—"

If, at the hearing before a Magistrate, such evidence is produced as would subject the provisions of this Ordinance, justify the commitment of the fugitive犯人 for trial at the Supreme Court if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the Colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged."

The provision as to when a magistrate is to discharge a prisoner accused is contained in Section 76 of the Magistrate's Ordinance, 1890.

The question is, is this sufficient?

When all the evidence offered on the part of the prosecution against the accused has been heard, if the Magistrate is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, the Magistrate shall make inter alia the following statement:—

"I know that a rising took place at Wong Kong in the Yam Ping district magistracy there was a rebellion as rice was dear. The officials knew this the whole time and would not take any steps to make the rice cheaper. They knew well the laws and duties cast upon them in cases of this kind. They simply ignored the people and let them starve. Members of the Reform Party were imprisoned for robbing the mandarins. Chai Hung Sing led us people to fight with the mandarins." The defendant was put in the witness box and made inter alia the following statement:—

"I know that a rising took place at Wong Kong. I was second head man who got up this rebellion. The cause of this rebellion was that rice was very dear, and scarce in that part and had been so for about a year. The authorities knew this the whole time and would not take any steps to make the rice cheaper. They knew well the laws and duties cast upon them in cases of this kind. They simply ignored the people and let them starve. Members of the Reform Party were imprisoned for robbing the mandarins. Chai Hung Sing led us people to fight with the mandarins."

Witness then described the fighting which took place. His party also captured the city of Wong Kong but eventually dispersed as they were short of rations. The defendant also stated that a rising took place at Wong Kong in the Yam Ping district. I was second head man who got up this rebellion. The cause of this rebellion was that rice was very dear, and scarce in that part and had been so for about a year. The authorities knew this the whole time and would not take any steps to make the rice cheaper. They knew well the laws and duties cast upon them in cases of this kind. They simply ignored the people and let them starve. Members of the Reform Party were imprisoned for robbing the mandarins. Chai Hung Sing led us people to fight with the mandarins."

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NOTICE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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NOTICE.

WE beth to Notify our Customers that SATURDAY the 14th inst. being PARADE NEW YEAR DAY, both our Hongkong and Kowloon Stores will be CLOSED that day at 12 NOON; and Customers are requested to kindly set their orders for that day before the time mentioned.

H. RUTTENJEE & SON,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,
and 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1499

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instruction from the Executors of the Mortgagee to sell Public Auction,

On THURSDAY, the 26th September 1907, at 3.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Dundoll Street,

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 798; area 49,000 square feet or thereabouts; Term, 999 years; annual Crown rent, \$324.00; together with all the messuages thereon known as Nos. 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 2, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 and 230 THIRD STREET, Victoria, aforesaid, as they are at their present condition.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to S. W. TSO, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1509

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship Capt. Hildebrandt, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any cargo impeding the discharge of the ship will be landed into the hazard and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival hereafter, which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Sept., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

This Steamer brings on the cargo of ss. "SUEVIA" from Antwerp

HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1497

NOTICE.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD, Trieste, beg to intimation that, for sailings on or after the 15th September the Passage Rates from the Straits, China and Japan will be subject to a Surtax of 10 per cent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S. N. CO., SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 11th September, 1907. 1489

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE, Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1181

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club, payable on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1907, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1907.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,

Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. 1484

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 14th September, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 14th September, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1438

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 1473

INTIMATIONS

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 11th instant at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets \$2, \$1 can be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and from Volunteer Headquarters, Hongkong, 24th September, 1907. 1448

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD FIRING will be carried out daily from MONDAY, the 9th inst. until FRIDAY, the 13th inst., inclusive, commencing at 7.30 A.M., and finishing at Noon, from the South-West slope of Victoria Peak below Mountain Lodge in a Westerly direction towards the East slope of High West.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1471

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRALIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of

MURRAY RED GUM
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WHITE do.
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BLUE GUM

all in equal proportional quantities.

Size of Sleepers: 8 ft. long by 3 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Wong

wha Railway Wharf, Canton.

Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908. Tenders to be opened in the Railways Co.'s Head Office, Canton, MONDAY, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 p.m.

All Sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

1 Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

THE KWONG FUNG MERCANTILE ADJINISATION OF THE YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD. Canton, 28th August, 1907. 1418

THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

Issue of Taels 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest at Six per cent. per annum part of a total authorized issue of Taels 450,000 DEBENTURES.

THE COMMITTEE of the SHANGHAI CLUB are prepared to receive applications for Taels 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest from date of issue at Six per cent. per annum payable half yearly on the 30th June and the 31st December in every year. The DEBENTURES will be issued at the rate of Ta. 96 per Ta. 100 DEBENTURES and will be redeemable at par at the end of twenty years.

The Security will consist of a first charge on the land belonging to the Club containing an area of about Three mow Five fan and the Club buildings and it is intended the DEBENTURES shall be secured by means of a Trust deed by which the land and buildings of the Club will be vested in Trustees for the DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Further particulars together with forms of application can be obtained on application to the SECRETARY of the Club. DEBENTURES will be issued for Ta. 1,000, Ta. 500, or Ta. 100, to suit convenience of applicants.

By Order of the Committee,

C. G. LOSE, Secretary, Shanghai Club, Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. 1305

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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent

for one further term of 75 years.

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Hongkong, 26th August, 1907. 94

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

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81, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. [103]

TO BE LET.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

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1st October next. Apply to—

MESSES. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors,

38, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,

Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1445

TO LET.

"MORRISON HILL"

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& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

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"BERIL" NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD,

KOWLOON, Containing 8 Rooms

and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

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Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 932

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REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO.,

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

TO BE

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE
& CO., LTD.
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PLEYEL
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AND
ROSENKRANZ.
PRICES FROM \$750.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH,
QUALITY OF TONE, AND
DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS
ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST
PERIOD OF TWO YEARS
GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.
INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906.

SUCCESSFUL COLOURED
PHOTOGRAPHY.

Amongst photographers, amateurs especially, the recent demonstration by Mr. R. Child Bayly of the natural colour results obtainable with the new autochromes plates has aroused great interest.

The interest is heightened by the fact that for the present these plates are not procurable, the makers, Messrs. Lumière, of Lyons having completely sold their stock out, although the price of each plate is in English money half-a-crown. In the current number of *Photography*, Mr. Bayly describes at length how he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations with four of these plates—all he could buy.

Of the process, he says: "It is only our old friend the three colour process in a new guise; only, instead of interposing screens, getting three negatives, making prints, and superposing them in registration, all is lumped into one. The glass is first coated with some tacky adhesive, on which is spread a layer of transparent grains of starch.

"These grains are all of a size. They are of three kinds, however—one dyed an intense violet, one a vivid green, and one a brilliant orange. The dyed starch grains are thoroughly mixed in such proportions that, when dusted over the plate, the coloured light passed by them, being combined by the eye, as the grains are very small, looks perfectly white, and without any trace of colour whatever.

"The interfices between the starch grains are then filled up in some way, not described, with black particles—carbon, in some form—so that no light whatever can pass through the plate except through the dyed starch grains. So that, although every particle of light passing through such a plate is vividly coloured by the starch, yet on holding it up to the light the plate only looks much like a piece of frothy ground glass without perceptible colour."

A yellow light filter adjusted to these plates is supplied for use with them. It is fairly intense in colour and is of the ordinary kind in tint. Compared with the ordinary dry plates, these new plates are undoubtedly expensive, the more so as it is impossible to take prints from them, but the result is apparently so simply attained that if time shows the pictures to be permanent, their use will afford a new fascination for the photographer.

The Times, however, is not so enthusiastic about the success of the plates. It says: "The work of ploughers in colour photography has been carried a stage further by the introduction of a plate by Messrs. Lumière Brothers upon which a fairly satisfactory heliochrome transparency may be made with one exposure and with little more trouble than when making an ordinary negative. An exhibition of transparencies made by this method, given at a meeting of the London and Provincial Photographic Association, was an interesting corollary of Mr. Wall's description of the process at the Royal Photographic Society. But the average amateur photographer, although he can now obtain in Paris these starch-grain three-color plates, at half-a-crown for half-plate size, and can secure theron an approximately true representation of the colours of an original scene, will probably hardly regard his finished results as fully realising the anticipations which seemed justified by recent rather too eulogistic announcements."

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

Written for the Hongkong Daily Press
BY PETROLIUS.

Fleet Street, 9th August.

The Brooklands Autodrome still endeavours to kindle a spark of excitement in motordom.

The orgie in the early days feebly struggled to burst its embryonic shell, and to startle the world with a raging tearing spectacle of unrestraint of speed. The vast autodrome is one of the new things under the sun, for except that its parents were the arenas of ancient Rome and the speedways of modern America, nothing of the sort had ever been attempted.

The very novelty of the scheme attracted some thousands to the opening "Meet"—the now apart was on its trial. The meeting was

organised on horse racing lines; there even were a saddling bell and colours for the bogged jockeys; but the steeds were of steel and the speed of the thorough breeds often bordered on 100 miles an hour. To the uninitiated all this may sound sufficiently sensational and attractive, but the fact remains that from a spectator's point of view the first meeting was a glaring failure, and, indeed, the few "bookies" present vainly endeavoured to find pigeons to pluck in order to recoup the three shillings railway fare from town and the all too heavy admission fees. Even the winner of the big race (in which the stake was as much as £2,000) completed his slashing drive amidst stony silence. Not a dog barked, not a small boy cheered, never a handkerchief fluttered or a hat was flung in the air. What a change to Kempton Park or Ascot!

MOTOR BREVITIES.

The Judges drawn for the July Argyll Cup Competition are Messrs. MacPauerton, of the "Sphere," Stanley Spooner, of the "Automotor Journal," and Messrs. Bush of the "Morning Post."

Motor Tugs have appeared in Paris. Their work is to tow big cars through the city, thus saving them considerable amounts in fuel expenditure.

Lord Montagu says that some extreme sportsman has offered a British firm £5,000 if they can build a car to travel at the rate of three miles a minute.

The Motor Club has over 2,000 members, and is now affiliated to the British Motor Boat Club.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON THE
RADIIUM EMANATION.

Nature recently contained a short preliminary notice by Sir William Ramsay of an important research by his completed, a full account of which will shortly be published by the Chemical Society. Continuing to work on the same lines which led, in 1903, to the discovery that the emanation from radium disintegrates to helium when left in a vacuum, experiments were made with the emanation in presence of different substances. The results are in the highest degree extraordinary. In presence of water the emanation produced, not helium, but neon, in addition to the oxygen and hydrogen which result from the decomposition of the water while in the presence of a salt of copper, the inert gas produced is neither of these, but argon. At the same time, the residue, after the copper has been removed from the solution, showed the spectra of sodium and of calcium, and, very faintly, of lithium. Sodium is, of course, one of the constituents of the glass bulb in which the experiments were performed, so that it will be impossible to prove whether it has been formed from the copper, or is separated from the glass, until there has been time to repeat the experiments in bulk of fused silica. But with regard to the other elements this possibility must be ruled out, and we are confronted by the alternative of accepting the transmutation of the elements as a fact, or discrediting the accuracy of Sir William Ramsay's work in every particular. It is certain that so revolutionary a change in our ideas of the constitution of matter will not be generally accepted by chemists until every loophole has been closed against the possibility of error, and the full paper which Sir William Ramsay promises will be subjected to keen criticism. Yet, considering the nature of the recent progress in our knowledge of the structure of the atom, it will, we think, be agreed that the balance of probability is largely in favour of the substantial accuracy of these observations. Great weight must be allowed to the authority of Sir William Ramsay, who, presumably, would not have published such extraordinary results unless he were perfectly sure of their truth. But, apart from this, the observed facts are not intrinsically improbable in view of our present knowledge. If it is granted that the atom is capable of being broken up (and the transformations of radium have placed this proposition almost beyond doubt), and if helium is one product of the decomposition of the emanation under certain conditions, it is not unreasonable to imagine that, under different circumstances, other members of the same group of elements should be produced. This is what Sir William Ramsay finds for neon and argon are allied to helium. Similarly, lithium and sodium are of the same group as copper, and might conceivably be formed from its disintegration. It is tantalising to reflect that much time must necessarily elapse before the field which has thus been opened out can be thoroughly explored. Experiments with the emanation cannot be indefinitely multiplied, since its rate of production is slow, and there are not many chemists competent to perform the delicate manipulations necessary in handing such infinitesimal quantities. The further development of the subject will be awaited with great interest.—Engineering.

THIRD MEETING AT BROOKLANDS

was organised upon better methods and more in accordance with the wishes of motor men and the public in general. Last Monday I attended it at Brooklands somewhat pessimistic as to the possibilities of getting sport for my money.

Much was my surprise therefore to be able to thank myself for going. The little alterations

the executive made worked wonders, and from the improved attendance and greater enthusiasm manifested in the racing, there is now a likelihood of Brooklands paying its way. On the other hand it is somewhat singular to note that only one representative of British machines was in evidence, and probably the only reason why the self-advertising Napoleon still continues the practice is that he forms so singular an exception.

The Belgian races also passed off without creating a great amount of enthusiasm in British motordom, although that well known sportsman Mr. Lee Guinness, distinguished himself. I must also congratulate Mr. Huntley Walker upon his remarkable escape from serious accident after dashing through a pair of closed gates at eighty miles an hour. Although his car was overturned, and he was flung into an adjoining field, he was able, after a new wheel had been fitted to his Darracq, to resume his journey as smilingly as ever.

The awards of the Scottish Reliability trials have at length been issued after weeks of hard work by an army of editors and assistants each of the 96 competing cars having to be carefully studied, allotted marks for reliability and fuel consumption and hill climbing capabilities. Gold medals have been allotted to the Swift, Mass (2), Balsito, Coventry Hummer, Ariel Simplex, Iris and Rolls-Royce. The Scottish cup, however, was won by the New Arrol-Johnstone for the lowest consumption of fuel. This car did remarkably well on its native heath, for not only did it have the brilliant record of 41 miles to the gallon, but was also second to the gold medalist, receiving in addition a non-stop certificate. In Class II the only absolutely non-stop was made by the 12 h.p. Argyll. In Class III, the Balsito gained very high marks as a mountaineer, although both the Argyll and Coventry Hummer ran it very close. In Class IV, the Mass triumphed, while premier honours fell in Class V. to the Ariel Simplex, and in Class VI. to the Rolls-Royce. The most interesting test of reliability for the year has thus been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

An excellent institution known as the British Empire Motor Trades Alliance Ltd. was formed sometime since with the object of furthering the somewhat laggard enterprise of the home industry in the direction of colonial markets. In a quiet and persistent way this organisation has sent out feelers into every corner of the globe where the British flag flies and where the motor may be used. This has had a good effect on the home industry, and instead of Asiatic buyers preferring the standard French types, they are showing a striking predilection for British products. It is high time the home trade woke up and hustled the foreign dealer out of our colonies. The Rover company have just completed a remarkable tour of India and South Africa, and their hand little vehicles are in great demand. Daimler

cars are quite the fashion with Indian princes.

The Argyll people at the present time are conducting a special advertising campaign throughout the Far East. The Adams Hewitt

makers are not neglecting their opportunities—good reports coming from British Malaya, while I understand another firm are shortly sending out a fleet of cars under the charge of experts for a grand tour of the markets. It is therefore interesting to observe that the question of the most suitable car for the Tropics and Colonies has been discussed in the columns of a Tropical paper. Apparently opinion is divided between the Adams, the Argyll, the Rover, the Humber, and the Darracq. When the choice is narrowed to these few, a prospective purchaser cannot go far wrong, and I am sure either of the makes named, built especially, and under very careful supervision for use in the Far East cannot but give satisfaction.

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sportsman has offered a British firm £5,000 if they can build a car to travel at the rate of three miles a minute.

The Motor Club has over 2,000 members, and is now affiliated to the British Motor Boat Club.

MOTOR CARS AT TRADE PRICES.

GENTLEMEN in the Far East who may desire to purchase Cars for their own use are offered a unique opportunity to do so on most favourable terms. Where no Agency exists for the sale of the SPYKER CAR, individual purchasers will be allowed the trade discount on their own Car in the first and upon any future orders which they may secure among their friends.

The SPYKER CAR which is now making the run from Pekin to Paris is adaptable to all countries and all roads. A single SPYKER CAR in a locality is invariably the forerunner of others. The SPYKER CAR is its own best advertisement.

Send for Catalogue of Particulars as to terms etc., to J. SPYKER, Trompenburg Works, Amsterdam, Holland.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1907.

1885

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

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PAUL BEAU

will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, 15th instant (weather permitting) at 9 A.M., and return from Macao at 5.30 P.M. the same day.

The steamer will be berthed at the Company's Wharf, both here and at Macao. Passages can be booked at the Office of the Underwriters until 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 14th, or on Board on day of sailing. For Further Particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

1892

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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A1 Codes).

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1893

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CODE WORD: "DOCK." A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used.

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 341

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A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready.

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Monitored on Card... 30 Cents.

On Paper... 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MELGAVE, German str., 3,479, Hildebrandt, 12th Sept. — Sing-pore, 4th Sept., General Hamburg-Amerika-Linie.
CHIYUAN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 12th September — Paklo, 10th September, Balash-Chinese.
CITY OF DELHI, British str., 2,826, J. R. MacGregor, 11th September — Manila 8th Sept., Petroleum Oil—Standard Oil Co.
HINSONG, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 11th September — Kuching 5th Sept., Coal-Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 4,636, T. Arakawa, 12th Sept. — Bombay via Colombo and Singapore 5th Sept., Tea, Cotton and Yarn — Nippon Yusen Kaiha.
KWANGSE, British str., 1,228, Scott, 11th Sept. — Hongkong 8th Sept., Coal — Butterfield & Swire.
LUNGSUNG, British str., 1,047, S. J. Payne, 12th Sept. — Manila 7th via Amoy 11th Sept., General Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MICHAEL JESEN, German str., 551, H. Bendixen, 12th Sept. — Sourabaya 3rd Sept., Suga — Java China Japan Lin.
TJEPALAS, Dutch str., 9,721, A. Pander, 12th September — Kuching 1st Sept., Coal-Java-China-Japan Lin.
CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
12th September.
C. Diedrichsen, German str., for Hoochow.
London Hall, British str., for Shanghai.
Signal, German str., for Haiphong.
Swan, British str., for Hoochow.

DEPARTURES.

AMOY, German str., for Quinton.
CYTON, British str., for Singapore.
HILARY, German str., for Seizier.
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KWEILANG, British str., for Canton.
KWONGSAKO, British str., for Canton.
PEKING-SINGAPORE, German str., for Manila.
SUSIANG, British str., for Saigon.
TREMONT, Am. str., for Keelung & Tacoma.
THANTAI, German str., for Hoochow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str., *Ching-kiang* reports: Light variable winds & slightly hazy all day, fine weather. The British str., *Loyang* reports: Fresh N.E. winds and rough sea in Amoy, similar weather from there to Breaker Port, fine light W.N.W. winds and fine cloudy weather.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain J. F. Ranch, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LIAIRAKA & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907. 148



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA"

Capt. Craggietto, will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 16th inst. V.M.

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SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. 3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NERA"

Captain C. Schmitz, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 16th inst.

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G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 2

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1490



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS"

Captain B. Behnau, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 20th September.

This Steamer has spacious accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1907. 3

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SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

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LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	MALTA	Brit str.	—	U. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 21st inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLE, FAVRE & COOPENHAGEN	TOUANE	Frenstr.	—	Leucelin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst. at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRANQUEBAR	Dan str.	—	H. W. Konick, R.N.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst.
HAMBURG, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NAMUR	Brit str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 9th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger str.	k.w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
NAPLES, GENEVA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, &c.	BRIGAVIA	Ger str.	k.w.	P. Gross	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th October.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	FEINZ HEINRICH	Ger str.	k.w.	Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst. at Noon.
BOHEMSTAUFEN	REXIANA	Ger str.	k.w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd October.
ODDESSA	VERWART	Aus str.	—	E. Bednarz	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 30th October.
EGYPT & NEW YORK	CHAZEE	Rus str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of October.
VANCOUVER VIA HANGHAI-JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit str.	1 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow	To-morrow
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR	Brit str.	2 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst. at 4 p.m.	
SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO VIA MOJI, JAPAN	SUPERIC	Am str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th Oct. at 4 p.m.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAFATO MARU	Jap str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 1st October.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DAWIN, &c.	MALIE	Ger str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Middle of October.	
VLADIVOSTOK	CHANGSHA	Brit str.	1 m.	G. C. Christiansen	CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO.	On 29th inst. at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	ALDENHAM	Brit str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst. at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	VINE ERA	Brit str.	—	St. John George	GIBE, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 28th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	INDIEN	Brit str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow	
CHENGDU	CHENGDU	Brit str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst.	
FEINZ WAIDENAR	FEINZ WAIDENAR	Ger str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst. at 4 p.m.	
TIBJINI	TIBJINI	Dan str.	—	W. B. Brown	ABOUT 18th October.	
CHENGKING	CHENGKING	Brit str.	—	W. J. Sonden	Quick despatch.	
KWEILANG	KWEILANG	Brit str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst. at 4 p.m.
SEANCHAI, MOJI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	KWEILANG	Brit str.	—	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	BOENO	Brit str.	—	G. W. Gordon	On 21st inst. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ELGRAVIA	Brit str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ABOUT 13th inst.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit str.	—	Craigietto	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	TO-DAY.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	DAVIN MARU	Aus str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst. at D'light	
SHANGHAI	OCEANA	Brit str.	—	Sander, Wieler & Co.	On 16th inst. at 1 p.m.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KLEIFT	Brit str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	ABOUT 16th inst.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SEVIA	Ger str.	—	Bradley	TO-MORROW, AT NOON.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CANTON	Brit str.	—	W. J. Davies	ON 19th inst. at 4 p.m.	
TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY & ANPING	SWATOW	Swed str.	—	Rud. Meyer	ABOUT 20th inst.	
SWATOW, AMOY & FUOCHOW	AMOY	Jan str.	—	F. Selmer	ABOUT 24th inst.	
SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	FUOCHOW	Jan str.	—	I. Sakurai	MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	YUCHOW	Brit str.	—	L. Ito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	YUCHOW	Brit str.	—	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	ON 15th inst. at D'light	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	Brit str.	—	H. A. Wavell	TO-DAY.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit str.	—	L. D. Northcombe	ON 17th inst. at 4 p.m.	
MANILA	RUBI	Brit str.	—	J. H. Brown	ON 23rd inst. at 4 p.m.	
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit str.	—	F. Wheeler	TO-MORROW, AT DAYLIGHT	
MANILA	BUNGO	Brit str.	—	R. Almond	ON 17th inst. at 4 p.m.	
MANILA	SUNGJANG	Brit str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	TO-MORROW.	
BORNEO	FAUSANG	Gen str.	—	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	ON 21st inst.	
BORNEO	YUMO	Gen str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	TO-DAY, AT 4 P.M.	
BORNEO	LIGHTNING	Gen str.	—	F. Semblil	BEGINNING OF OCTOBER.	
TIJIPANAS	TIJIPANAS	Dut str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	TO-MORROW, AT 3 P.M.	

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN FAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAR"	... On 17th September.
YOK		

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, BORNEO, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	About 13th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	OCEANA, Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	About 20th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA, Capt. R. A. Peters	Noon, 21st Sept.	See Special ADVERTISEMENT.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, NAMUR, POLE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	About 9th October	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
HOLHOU and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 14th Sept., D'light
SWATOW, NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 14th Sept., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEICHOW"	On 21st Sept., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 27th Sept., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	* "CHINGTU"	On 10th Oct., 4 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to— Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.		
BUTTERFIELD & SWIBER, AGENTS		

OSA KA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO. S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	{ "DAIJIN MARU", Capt. I. SAKURAI }	SUNDAY 15th Sept., 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA	{ "YERIMO MARU", Capt. N. KOBAYASHI }	SUNDAY 15th Sept., NOON.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW	{ "FUKUSHU MARU", Capt. T. ITO }	WED'DAY 18th Sept., AMOY AND ANPING
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.		At Daylight.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.		

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPERESS LINE," SAVING 5 TO 10 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).		LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 16th Sept.	14th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Oct.	11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.	30th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 21st Nov.	9th Dec.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec.	28th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 19th Dec.	6th Jan.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW-PALATINE "EMPERESS" Steamship, 24,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA and 28 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.

Intermediate on Steamers 240, 242.

First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate ports, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST", Capt. RUD. MEYER	About Tuesday, 24th September
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZ HEINRICH", P. GROCH	Wednesday, 25th Sept., at NOON
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR", Capt. W. v. SENDEF	About Thursday, 18th October
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO", Capt. F. SEMILL	Beginning of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJULATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA PORTS	Second half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Oct.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half of Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports or through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

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THE CHINA DIRECTORY

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1907.

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Port Arthur Changchung Kwangchauwan

Chefoo Hangchow Pakhoi

Weihaiwei Ningpo Holow

Kiaochow Wenchow Lungchow

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COREA Seoul Wonson Wonsan Mokpo

Chenulpo Fusan Chinampao

Kunsan Pingyang Songchon

Masampo

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES MACAO

FRENCH INDO-CHINA Hanoi Annam Tourane

Haiphong Hue Saigon

Tonkin Provinces Quinhon Cambodge

POST OFFICE NOTICE

On and from the 30th instant, the British Post Office, at Tientsin will be closed.
The *Monchouia*, sailing on the 14th instant, will not call at Shanghai.

The *Nera*, with the French mail of the 16th August, leaves Saigon on Friday the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 16th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 13th July.

FOR

PER DATE

Rangoon
Hainan
Fukien
Japan
Korea
Natur and Sydney
Tsingtao, Nagasaki and Vladivostock
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Macau
Cebu and Manila
Makassar
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe
Hollow and Bangkok
Kwangtung, Singapore and Bangkok
Hibon and Hariphong
Shanghai and Kobe
Manila

NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU
AND SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)

Macau
Singapore
Swatow, Ningpo and Shanghai
Swatow and Shanghai
Singapore
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland
Swatow and Bangkok
Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle
Singapore
Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Cleffoo and Newchwang
Swatow and Shanghai
Manila
Singapore
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji

NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU
AND SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)

Manila
Zafiro

Sundays Hull
Friday, 13th; 9.00 A.M.
Friday, 13th; 9.00 A.M.
Friday, 13th; 11.00 A.M.Friday, 13th; 11.00 A.M.
Friday, 13th; NOON
Friday, 13th; 1.15 P.M.
Friday, 13th; 3.00 P.M.
Friday, 13th; 3.00 P.M.
Friday, 13th; 4.00 P.M.
Friday, 13th; 5.00 P.M.
Friday, 13th; 5.00 P.M.
Friday, 13th; 5.00 P.M.
Saturday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Saturday, 14th; Printed Matter and Samples
Registration, 10.00 A.M.
(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon
B.P.O., 10.00 A.M.
No late fee

Letters 11.00 A.M.

Saturday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.

Saturday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.

Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.

Saturday, 14th, 4.00 P.M.

Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.

Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.

Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.

Monday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.

Monday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.

Monday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.

Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.

Tuesday, 17th, NOON

Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.

Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.

Tuesday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.

Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.

Wednesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.

Wednesday, 18th, 21st

Printed Matter and Samples

Registration, 9.00 A.M.

(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to

9 A.M.)

Registration, Kowloon

B.P.O., 9.00 A.M.

No late fee

Letters 10.00 A.M.

Saturday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

Saturday, 21st

Printed Matter and Samples

Registration, 9.00 A.M.

(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to

9 A.M.)

Registration, 9.00 A.M.

Registration, 9.00 A.M.